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interesting ; and this is the purpose which the author seems to have had primarily in mind.

A BRIEF FOR THE TRIAL OF CIVIL ISSUES BEFORE A JURY. By Austin Abbott. Second and enlarged edition by the publishers' editorial staff. Rochester, N. Y. : The Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co. 1900. pp. xiii, 603. This volume the publishers have seen fit to call a second edition of Mr. Abbott's work. But the title is a misnomer, so extensive has been the enlargement. While the original text has been substantially retained, there is unfortunately nothing to indicate where the additions have been made. This is not only unfair to its learned author, but also cannot fail to lessen its value to the reader, as Mr. Abbott's work had special merit in that it was prepared from the actual trial briefs of a careful lawyer, an advantage wanting in the work of his editors. The number of cases cited has been greatly increased with a view to use in any jurisdiction. The total omission of important English cases, however, is to be regretted, for certainly they are still of value in modern American practice. A good general index is provided, but a list of the cases cited is dispensed with. On the whole, the book will no doubt find a place as a suggestive book of reference, although it is of no great worth as an authority.

THE LAW OF BILLS, NOTES, AND CHEQUES. By Melville M. Bigelow, Ph. D. Second edition. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. 1900. pp. xxxi, 349. In this edition of Mr. Bigelow's valuable work the text has been largely rewritten. The opening discussion of the Law Merchant has been much expanded, and several new chapters have been added throughout the work. Numerous recent authorities are cited, and much valuable new matter is furnished by voluminous footnotes. Corrections have here and there been made in the text — for instance, in his first edition Mr. Bigelow stated *Price v. Neal* to be overruled ; but in the present edition he acknowledges it to be generally law for the precise point decided. What greatly increases the value of the book to Americans is the substitution in the appendix of the New York Negotiable Instruments Law for the English Bills of Exchange Act, and the constant reference made to this statute throughout the text. Too much can hardly be said in favor of this edition. It furnishes us with a readable and yet concise treatment of an extremely technical subject.

THE LAW IN ITS RELATION TO PHYSICIANS. By Arthur N. Taylor. New York : D. Appleton & Co. 1900. pp. iv, 550. The object of this work is to place within the reach of every physician a systematic treatment of those questions of law which present themselves most frequently in his ordinary professional work. The author seems to have done his work with considerable thoroughness. The main principles are fully discussed and the proper rules clearly laid down. Both the approved doctrine and the peculiar constructions adopted in the various states are illustrated by cases. Leading decisions are treated at length, and the notes contain several hundred references to cases and statutes. The book is written in an interesting style, and is so clear in its treatment that it may be easily understood by non-legal readers. While it is principally of value as a handbook for the physician, to afford him reliable information as to his legal rights and liabilities, it will also prove useful to the lawyer who

desires to gain a general knowledge of the main principles of medical law.

HAND-BOOK OF THE LAW OF BILLS AND NOTES. By Charles P. Norton. Third edition. By Francis B. Tiffany. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1900. pp. x, 553. The first edition of this work was published in 1893, the second in 1895. The principal change to be noted in the present edition is the addition of an appendix containing the Negotiable Instruments Law. The text of the law as here printed is that of the New York act, and the modifications made by the various states in which the law has been adopted are pointed out in the notes. Throughout the book the editor has inserted references to the appropriate sections of the law, and has also indicated any changes effected by them. These new features add greatly to the practical value of the work. Standard cases to be found in certain case books in use in the law schools, wherever cited in the text or notes, have been indicated by being printed in bold type. A table of cases and an index complete the volume. This book should be useful equally to the student and to the practitioner.

MANUAL OF CRIMINAL LAW. By Emory Washburn, LL. D. Third edition, with Notes by Marshall D. Ewell, LL. D. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1900. pp. lv, 278. This work is intended as an introduction to the study of criminal law. The author first deals with a few of the primary principles of the subject, and then briefly considers almost all common law, and some statutory crimes. By far the greater portion of the book is devoted to criminal procedure. A criminal prosecution is traced from beginning to end. The different contingencies which may occur at each stage of the proceedings are treated in sufficient detail to be of considerable value. All through the volume numerous cases are cited and text-books are quoted so freely that at times one feels as if he were reading little more than a series of selections. Nevertheless the book is on the whole decidedly readable. From a Massachusetts standpoint it derives additional value from the extensive use of the decisions and statutes of that state to illustrate the text.

SOCIAL JUSTICE. A Critical Essay. By Westel W. Willoughby, Ph. D. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. pp. ix, 385. The determination and application of the ethical principles underlying our social institutions is the object of this essay. The author first analyzes the idea of justice as an abstract principle, and then applies what he determines to be the true conception to the concrete and fundamental economic problems. This involves a critical examination of various economic theories, especially those for the justification of private property. These criticisms and the conclusions drawn from them give the book its chief value. The scholarly and yet practical way in which the author has approached the whole problem before him will make the volume most stimulating to the student of social problems. To the legal profession, the chapter dealing with the theories of Punitive Justice will be especially interesting.

OWEN'S LAW QUIZZER. By Wilber A. Owen, LL. M. Second edition. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1900. pp. v, 613. The most striking feature of the second edition of this work is its scope, some twenty-five